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100

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[103]

THEATRE ROYAL.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
Presents the
FANTASTICS

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY TWO NIGHTS.
BOOKING OPENS
AT MOUTRIE'S
TO-DAY.
Tickets \$3. \$2. \$1.

[1119]

ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5.
DAI K. PRESS, OFFICE

FOR SALE.
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10 Stamps for \$3.80 | 30 Stamps for \$2.80
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THE ONLY WAY.

The crime of Germany in beginning the war would be matched only by the crime of which the Allies would be guilty should they consent to sheathe the sword before what Mr. Lansing calls "the baneful forces of absolutism" have been defeated and broken. There can be no peace on earth, no safety, save on the terms the Allies have repeatedly proclaimed: the complete destruction of the Prussian absolutist and militarist spirit. The Imperial Chancellor advances it as a reproach against Great Britain that she "does not desire peace by agreement and understanding." Why should any Power desire peace by agreement and understanding with the Germany of to-day, the Germany of the last forty-five years, that acknowledges no binding force in the compact of civilization, that recognizes no nation's rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness if they chance to stand in the way of German ambitions. Germany can have peace at once if she will put aside the sword and thus advancing 100 years in political development and ranging herself with other countries where liberty and civilization have long held sway.

It is futile for Chancellor Michaelis to talk of "proofs" of a secret treaty between France and the former Russian Government by which France was to make territorial gains in addition to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. The world remembers the "proofs" of secret agreements between Belgium and Great Britain, which were "proofs" indeed, since they proved the falsity of the interpretation put upon them by the Imperial Government. The German Government and the responsible statesmen of Germany have repeatedly shown themselves to be so false in heart and word, so lost to all sense of honour, that nobody any longer puts faith in their outgivings. Moreover, the French note to Russia on June 11th in reply to the Russian commitment to the policy of no annexations and no indemnities, declared that "France will never aspire to snatch any territory from its legitimate owners." But the insolence of this accusation against France becomes stupefying when we consider the maturest German plan, attested by a hundred evidences, boasted of and set forth with detail and specification, for the creation of a "Mitteleuropa," a vast sphere of German influence thrown adrift the pathway of the world between the East and West, assuring to the Imperial Power a secure basis for the execution of its designs of world domination.

The Chancellor does not say that Belgium will be restored to its people rehabilitated, or even made independent. No responsible German statesman has promised that. He says nothing of Serbia or Roumania. There is not a word in his faithless talk about a peace of understanding and agreement that can be construed as a peace otherwise than on German terms, a peace that would have Germany free to rebuild her forces, and savage the world again. To such a peace the Allies will never consent, they will make no peace that does not leave the world safe for democracy, for that would be an abandonment of their aims, it would mean that the three years' war has been fought in vain, that millions of lives and billions of wealth have been destroyed for nothing.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in echoing the words of the German Chancellor, declares that he is indifferent whether his admission that the Vienna Government would consent to an honourable peace "be regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength." The Allies construe this significant peace talk from Berlin and Vienna on the same day in only one way. It is unmistakable proof of weakness. The statesmen of the two Imperial Governments make appeal not only to their own peoples, hoping to fortify them for the endurance of trials that grow every day more heart-rending, but they aim also to win the world's sympathy. They know that in every war there is a public opinion opposed to it, the opinion of pacifists and of that class of the faint-hearted who consider only the slaughter and the suffering, never raising their eyes to the great work of regeneration and deliverance for which this war, at least, was undertaken. They hope for a responsive echo which will never reach their ears. Our own determination as well expressed by Secretary Lansing in his sound and able presentation of our aims in the war, that speech addressed to the young men in training at Madison Barracks to which every loyal American heart will respond. There will be no sign of weakness on the part of the Allies. We are confident that the world will see increased signs of weakness in Germany and in Austria.

It cannot be otherwise. For three years they have marvelously withstood the might of France, England, Italy, and Russia. If the Allies, with the commerce of the world open to them, feel the loss and cost and strain and terrible burden of war, what must be the condition of Germany and Austria, cribbed and confined by hostile blockades, almost completely shut in by the iron ring of their enemies! And at this stage of the war, when the evidence of their distress accumulates, the greatest Power on earth, with millions of men, untold resources and dauntless courage, joins the forces allied against them. Only madmen, or men self-deceived against all revelations of truth, would persist in a conflict so hopeless, of which the end is so inevitable. The men of the Imperial Government are both mad and self-deceived, but they cannot indefinitely endure the terrible assaults and privations about to be put upon them. Our duty was never so plain, never so clearly evident to our minds. We must prepare with overwhelming force and with all our resources to make the attack upon Germany irresistible, to compel her to accept terms of peace that will assure the safety of the nations of the world, of liberty and democracy against the further menace of Prussian militarism. We must marshal against her our whole enormous strength in the shortest possible time, for that is the way to end the war speedily. —N.Y. Times.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Pte. W. Greig was enrolled on 25.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.
Pte. J. O. Wiseman was enrolled on 26.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.
Pte. C. A. Grimes was enrolled on 27.9.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 4 Platoon.
Pte. T. F. Ford was enrolled on 27.9.17, and posted to "B" Co.
Pte. J. H. Wallace was enrolled on 28.9.17, and posted to "B" Co.
Pte. James Macdonald was enrolled on 1.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.
Pte. F. H. Taylor was enrolled on 1.10.17, and posted to "A" Co. No. 4 Platoon.

Pte. G. A. Tisdall was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "B" Co.
Pte. P. Julian was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.
Pte. T. G. Turnbull was enrolled on 2.10.17, and posted to "D" Co.
Gr. W. Drude is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 1.10.17.

LEAVE.

Pte. E. M. Raymond, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 5.10.17.
Pte. L. D. McNeill, "A" Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12.10.17.
Spr. A. Kinross is granted 2 months' leave from 3.10.17.
Pte. A. R. Lowe, "B" Co., is granted 21 days' leave from 4.10.17.
Pte. F. E. Josland, "A" Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 9.10.17.
Pte. R. M. Austin, "A" Co., is granted 3 weeks' leave from 10.10.17.

REVERSION.

Lee-Corpl. T. Grimshaw, "B" Co., reverts to the ranks at his own request.

PROMOTION.

Pte. C. A. Grimes is promoted Corporal, dated 1st October, 1917.

TRANSFER.

Pte. Thomas Thompson is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 31st October, 1917.

TRAINING.

The following courses of training have been approved by the G.O.C.:—
Men Over 50 Years of Age.
1. drills per annum (in the cold weather).
Musketry Course as for Transport Workers' Battalions.

12 drills per annum (in the cold weather).
Musketry Course as for Transport Workers' Battalions.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. ARMSTRONG, V.D.
Duties for remainder of this month, as per last week's orders, are cancelled.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Company at Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

5th to 12th inst.:—
Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Officers on duty:
Lyceum, Lieut. Stevenson, O.I.C.
D.E.L.

Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown, O.I.C. D.E.L.

Belchers, and Lieut. Matthewman.

Parades for inspection, at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants Owendene, and Parsons, R.E. Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C.

TRANSFERS.

The following are transferred from Lyceum to Belchers for duty on and from 5th inst.:—Sapper A. H. G. Jackson and Sapper M. M. Meas.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at Peak Range, for the following:—Lee-Corpl. F. A. Perry, Privates R. P. Thurlfield, H. E. Hayward and W. W. MacKenzie.

4.45 p.m. No. 2 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Law Courts and proceed by Tram to Happy Valley. Fire Discipline Training. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Privates E. E. de W. Abney, S. G. Newall, E. A. M. Williams, W. Schofield and N. E. Kent.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order, with two small pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corpls. Edmonds and Meade will attend to instruct.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
4.45 p.m. No. 2 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

Friday, 12th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corpl. Meade will attend to instruct.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 7th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. N.C.Os. and men of Taikoo Sections at Taikoo Range. Annual Musketry Course. Officer in charge to be detailed later.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
6.50 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Privates J. Walker, H. J. Knight and G. T. Edkins. Officer in charge, Lieut. Beswick.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. H. T. Jackson, H. B. L. Dowbiggin and W. H. Bell; Lee-Corpl. A. O. Lang; Privates S. H. Dodwell, G. W. C. Burnett, W. L. Patenden, G. F. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodham, D. Jaffe and F. Graham. Officer in charge, Lieut. Beswick.

4.45 p.m. Men over 50 years of age at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Privates W. Sinclair, G. Hogg, J. F. Miller, W. H. Smith, N. J. Stubbs, A. Ritchie, C. Severn, G. E. Wetton, C. H. P. Hay, A. G. M. Fletcher, E. R. Hallifax, A. G. Coppin, W. L. Lensk, W. E. Roberts and R. McGregor. Officer in charge, Lieut. Beswick.

4.45 p.m. Men over 50 years of age at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Men of Taikoo Sections will complete their Tests of Elementary Training at Taikoo Dock, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

Men of the Kowloon Docks Sections will complete their Tests of Elementary Training at Kowloon Docks, under arrangements to be made by their Platoon Commander.

Men of "B" Company, other than Taikoo and Kowloon Docks Sections, who have not passed their Grouping Test (T.E.T.) will attend at Kennedy Road Range at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th inst. Officer in charge, Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Men, other than those in Kowloon Docks and Taikoo Sections, who have not completed their Tests of Elementary Training will attend at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th inst. Dress: Drill order with four pouches (or two buff pouches). Two N.C.Os. ("B" Co.) will attend to assist.

MACHINERY COMPANY.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
7.10 a.m. Hongkong Detachments at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

5.10 p.m. Kowloon Detachments at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Hongkong Detachments at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
5 p.m. Men who have not passed their Grouping Test (T.E.T.) at Kennedy Road Range. Dress: Drill order without rifles. Officer in charge, Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley Station Work. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley Station Work. Dress: Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.
Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Edgecombe and Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Edgecombe and Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1st September, 1917), at Headquarters. Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corpl. Edmonds.

DETAILS.

On duty 7th inst.:—"A" Company.
" 8th " " " " Do.
" 9th " " " " Do.
" 10th " " " " Do.
" 11th " " " " "D" Company.
" 12th " " " " "Do."
" 13th " " " " "Do."

Orderly Officer from 7th to 13th October—Lieut. B. R. Branch.

On duty 14th inst.:—"B" Company.
" 15th " " " " "Do."
" 16th " " " " "Do."
" 17th " " " " "Do."
" 18th " " " " "Do."
" 19th " " " " "Signalling Section."
" 20th " " " " "Mounted Section."

Orderly Officer from 14th to 20th inst.—Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Commencing from Monday, 8th October, men will carry only 20 rounds of ammunition, instead of 50 as heretofore.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A COOL SERGEANT-MAJOR.

The following statement, says a contemporary, comes from a trustworthy source:—

"The coolest thing I've seen out there," said a private of the Argyll and Sutherland, "was after the advance had broken into open fighting. Sometimes it happens in open fighting that you hold, not a trench, but just a line of shell-holes. This time our shell holes were next to a battalion of the Gordons that mostly came from Morayshire, my county, and as things were quiet, except for a bit of shelling, I just dropped into a shell hole where the Gordons were. There was a sergeant-major in this hole shelling as calmly as if there were no such things as shell flying around. I said to him, 'Mau, sergeant-major, I said, 'ye are nae fear?'"

Says he, 'I left my fear by the side of the Lössie. That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athlete in his day, and when he told me his name I knew him for a man famous on the cycle-track.

We were talking away about Elgin and Plowden and Moscow, and about people thereabout, when suddenly a Boche turned up at the crater lip. How he got there heaven only knows, but we were a bit mixed up with the Germans round us, near and far. This Boche had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didn't disturb the sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

"The Boche had a bomb in his hand, but he dropped it without drawing the safety pin, and he up with his hands. The sergeant-major rounded him up into the shell-hole, dropping him in by the scruff of his neck. He made the German hold up the mirror till he finished his shave.

"I had to laugh at that. The sergeant-major looked as if it was the most ordinary occurrence in the day's work. I had to get back to my lot then, and I don't know what happened to the sergeant-major and his prisoner. I hope he came through all right. The Gordons went over the top soon after, and I hear they made an awful mess of the Germans. If they are all of the same breed as the sergeant-major, I don't wonder in the least.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. E. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

NO. 2 COMPANY.
Inspector A. E. Alves, having returned to the Colony, will resume command of No. 2 Company on Thursday, Oct. 11th.

NO. 3 COMPANY.
Inspector W. Will take command of No. 3 Company during the absence from the Colony of Inspector Wei.

By Order.
T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, October 5th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, 7th inst., and on Sunday, 14th inst., at 9 a.m. Dress: Helms, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles. Handstretchers required.

S.M.C.A. DIVISION.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

S.A.I.S.G.R. DIVISION.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Bandaging practice and stretcher drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
2 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Bandaging practice and stretcher drill.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
10.30 a.m. Route march.

Saturday, 13th inst.:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, 13th inst.:—
2.30 p.m. Parade on Q.C. ground, Causeway Bay.

VICTORIA DIVISION.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
(D. Supt. in Charge of District),
Hongkong, 6th October, 1917.

GERMAN PIRATES MURDER 9,000 CIVILIANS.

Since the opening of the war 9,748 lives have been lost in British merchant ships through the enemy's action, states Mr. G. H. Roberts, a Labour Minister. Of these 5,393 were passengers and 5,020 officers and seamen. In most cases these unfortunate people, nearly all civilians, lost their lives through acts of cold-blooded murder.

Men equipped with the web equipment need wear only the belt. The ammunition will be carried as follows:—10 rounds in the right breast pocket, 10 rounds in the left breast pocket.

The Commander of the guard will order haversacks and water-bottles to be removed before sentries are posted.

G. N. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, October 5th, 1917.

POLICE RESERVE CONCERT
PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

H.E. the Governor has stated his intention of being present at the concert to be given to-night, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, in the Botanical Gardens, which will, as usual, be tastefully illuminated. The following programme of music will be performed:—

Selection—"Reminiscences of Ireland,"

Arranged by Godfrey.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.

Waltz—"Beautiful Spring," Joyce.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K. RESERVE.

Baritone Solo—"King Charles,"

M. Valerie White.

MR. H. E. MORIEL.

Selection—"Song," Tale.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.

Soprano Solo—"The Long, Long

Trail," Ze Ellial.

MISS ENID COOPER.

(a) Intermezzo—"Demouille Chic,"

Fletcher.

(b) Tango—"Mi Amada," Leigh.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K. RESERVE.

Selection—"Gypsy Love," Lehar.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.

Selection—"Rigoletto," Verdi.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K. RESERVE.

Contralto Solo—"A Perfect Day,"

Carrie Jacobs Bond.

MISS GORDON.

(Violin Obligato, Miss M. Gordon.)

Selection—"Our Miss Gibbs,"

Monckton.

ORCHESTRA OF THE H.K. RESERVE.

Baritone Solo—"Thorn," Adams.

MR. E. G. ARLING.

Selection—"Carman," Bissel.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS.

"God Save the King."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.
CELEBRATIONS IN KOWLOON.

Celebrations in honour of the 7th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic were organised by the Club de Recreio, Kowloon, yesterday.

During the forenoon Portuguese flags were sold by ladies in aid of the Portuguese Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, and a good round sum was realised.

In the afternoon there was a large tea party at the club, and in honour of the occasion the building and grounds were very tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. Over a hundred children were entertained. Games and music were enjoyed and the little ones, to judge from the shrieks of laughter, must have had a glorious time.

Later a new Portuguese flag was presented to the Club by Mr. A. J. d'Eca, the Secretary of the Festival Committee. It was received, on behalf of the Club, by the President, and the Portuguese national anthem was sung when it was unfurled.

At night the Club-house and grounds were beautifully illuminated, the centrepiece being a Portuguese flag in colours, below which were the words "Patria Liberdade" in blazing lights. The band of the 74th Punjabis was in attendance and there was an informal dance on the tennis lawns.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL OF THE
ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

The following is the order of procession at the patronal festival of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, next Sunday afternoon:—1, The Banner of Our Lady; 2, Girls scattering flowers; 3, The Chinese Catholic Association Band; 4, St. Joseph's Apostleship of study; 5, Apostleship of prayer; 6, St. Joseph's Confraternity; 7, Blessed Sacrament Confraternity; 8, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary; 9, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary; 10, The Clergy; 11, The Children of Mary; 12, Girls scattering flowers; 13, The Statue of Our Lady; 14, Police Reserve Guard of Honour; 15, The Bishop; 16, The Consuls and the Knights; 17, Ladies Apostleship of prayer; 18, The Police Reserve Band, and 19, The faithful.

THE SALE OF HONOURS.

An interesting little story was told by Lord Knutsford in the course of the debate on the sale of honours in the House of Lords. Lord Knutsford's long and honourable connection with hospital work was well-known. He related how a stranger went to him and asked him whether if he presented £25,000 to a certain hospital on the occasion of a visit by the King he would be likely to get a title as a reward for the money. Lord Knutsford had to say "No," and the hospital did not get the £25,000, but shortly afterwards the person who had approached him became a Baronet.

CORRESPONDENCE.
DAYLIGHT SAVING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Now that the days are drawing in rapidly, thereby curtailing the afternoon hours for musketry or athletics, may one be permitted to suggest to the Government that it would be a great boon to the community if a Daylight Savings Bill could be introduced here, enabling us to leave our offices nominally at 5 o'clock, but in reality at 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the winter months?

There may be drawbacks to the course suggested, and, if so, one would be glad to learn what they are. Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten me.—Yours faithfully,

INQUIRER.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG SHAO SAN PO.")

CANTON, October 5th.

INSPECTING DEFENCES.—The Acting Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, has decided to inspect all the forts of the Pagoda-Tigris to-morrow.

GENERAL LUK'S VIEWS.—General Luk Chui-kwong has sent Chui Kin-hon to Yunnan, with absolute powers, to discuss his terms with Tong Kai-yew, Tachun of Yunnan. Li Ka-pao, a member of Luk's staff, has been sent to Kwangsi to consult with General Luk Wing-ting on the same matter. The terms were published in a previous issue. Luk, it is expected, will announce his intention of joining the South-West as soon as his terms are granted by the Tachun and General.

THE GUNBOATS AT SWATOW.—When Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Acting Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, heard that the five gunboats sent by the North had arrived at Swatow, they both wired to Admiral Ching Pih-kwong and Chan Ping-kwan to return to Canton with all speed in order to consult upon the action to be taken. We learn that Ching and Chan started from Nanning on the 4th.

NEW SOLDIERS FOR CANTON.—Over 1,000 newly recruited soldiers sent from Kwangsi by General Luk Wing-ting arrived in Canton yesterday. These soldiers were ordered to replace those which have been sent to assist Hunan. They are now stationed at the northern outskirts of the City.

GENERAL'S SEAL ACCEPTED.—The Yunnan Tachun, Tong Kai-yew, has wired to Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen stating that he has received with pleasure the seal of General from the Provisional Government. Tong also stated that he does not approve the Central Government's convocation of a new Senate, as he had requested the Government to reconvene the former senate.

TO START SOON.—Tong Shui-i who has been several times requested to go to Kwangsi by General Luk Wing-ting, has at length decided to comply. The representative recently sent by the General to Tong returned to Kwangsi yesterday and reports that Tong will start on his way soon.

STOCKS OF CHINA TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir W. Essex asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, on August 14th, how much China tea was lying in the dock warehouses of London, Liverpool, and Bristol; and if he would order its liberation and sale to increase the nation's tea supply, to favourably influence retail tea prices, and prevent the further deterioration of this imported tea which many persons regard as a valuable food material.

Mr. Roberts said the stocks of China tea in bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom at July 31st amounted to 7,907,000 lb. Separate figures could not be given for each port. So far as tea was being detained owing to the absence of import licences, the Board of Trade had given instructions for its release.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

In the House of Commons on August 14th, Mr. Lynch asked whether any special resolution of Parliament would be moved welcoming the entering into the war of China, and whether any special mission would be sent to China, entrusted with exceptional powers, for dealing with problems of ways and means regarding China's assistance.

Mr. Bonar Law—The hon. gentleman's suggestion, I think, is premature.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

POLICE RESERVE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese restaurant keeper at 317, Des Vœux Road was summoned by Inspector A. K. Taylor, of the Police Reserve, for selling liquor otherwise than in conjunction with a bona fide meal.

The case was remanded to Wednesday next.

CHINESE SCHOOLMASTER'S OFFENCE.

A Chinese schoolmaster was summoned before Mr. Wood yesterday for illegally managing a school at 70, First Street, West Point, without having obtained a certificate of registration.

A Chinese school inspector stated that on several occasions he found the defendant teaching 14 pupils, whereas he was only allowed nine.

The Magistrate cautioned the defendant against a continuance of the offence and fined him \$10.

A DOLLAR FOR EVERY THIEF CAUGHT.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with the stealing of a piece of old iron, the property of the Kowloon Godowns. Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying he did not know why he was arrested. The Kowloon Godown watchman arrested him as he was sitting on the Old Star Ferry Wharf.

His Worship, believing the defendant, discharged him.

Inspector Gordon then told his Worship that Mr. Packham offered a dollar for every thief the watchmen caught.

His Worship thought it was a bad practice and instructed the Inspector to request Mr. Packham to discontinue it.

MEDITATING BURGLARY.

A villainous-looking Chinese, describing himself as a boiler-maker, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday with the possession of a complete burglary outfit with intent to commit a felony.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was found loitering in Kimberley Road near Mr. Deckwith's house at about midnight. He was arrested by a Chinese detective and brought to the Police Station, where it was found that he had a set of burglar tools consisting of a lock picker, pincers, etc., and also a packet of pepper, tied up in a napkin. Defendant was a bad character and could give no proof of having done any honest work lately.

After further evidence, the defendant was sent to goal for four months.

A MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The case was resumed before Mr. Wood, in which a Chinese chauffeur, employed by the Exile Garage, was charged with the manslaughter of a small Chinese boy by running over him in Des Vœux Road on the 29th ultimo.

The accused said he was driving Car No. 26 along Des Vœux Road very slowly, and saw two or three boys playing in front of it. He sounded the horn several times. Suddenly a boy crossed the street, and accused tried to stop the car, but could not avoid the boy. The car ran over him, and was immediately stopped. Accused jumped out, intending to take the boy into the car, but the boy's mother would not allow this. Accused got back into the car and drove it to one side of the road, as it was right on the tram line. When he returned to the scene of the accident a crowd had already gathered, and some of the cabbies threatened him and wanted to strike him. He, therefore, returned to the Exile Garage and told the No. 1 chauffeur what had occurred, and they both went to No. 7 Police Station and reported the accident. It was there that accused first learned that the child was dead.

Accused was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, bail being granted.

A WORTHY DESCENDENT OF DRAKE.

A story, reminiscent of Drake finishing his game of bowls before taking sail to defeat the Armada, was told as "Fortunate" by Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, Commander-in-Chief at that post, (says the *Chronicle*). "A submarine," he said, was proceeding up the Dardanelles when the captain noticed through the periscope that a floating mine had become attached to the rudder. He consulted with the lieutenant, and they agreed not to inform the crew, but to have breakfast and think what was best to be done. After twenty minutes they had a plan for removing the mine, which succeeded.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 5th October, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 26th September, we have to record a further decline in Silver and Sterling Exchange, which has exercised a favourable influence on our local market, and many quotations show an improvement. Although the volume of business leaves much to be desired, the whole tone of the market is distinctly better. Shanghai market is also more cheerful and prices there make a better showing. Singapore market has been steady but rather featureless.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares:—

Alor Gajahs	12.40
Ayer Panas	12.40
Glencelys	2.50
Kedahs	4.80
Kempas	9.25
Malaka Pindas	3.05
Malakoffs	4.00 ex div.
New Serendabs	4.80
Sandycrofts	4.00
Tapahs	23.00

Plantation Rubber is quoted in London at 2/8. Our Silver is quoted at 107, Sterling T. T. is 2/10 1/2. Singapore T. T. is 122. Shanghai T. T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/- Bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have considerably improved their position and a fairly large business has been done at from \$580 up to \$620 and they close steadily at the latter figure.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No business is reported, but market is harder, with buyers of Unions at \$700. Cantons remain nominal at \$320, Yangtzes at \$190 with exch. 73, and North Chinas at Tls. 110.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires can be placed at \$200 and China Fires at \$130.

SHIPPING.—There is an improvement to note in this market. Douglases are wanted at 273 (ex dividend of \$5). Indo-China Deferred close with a buying quotation of \$93, business having been done at \$93 and \$94. There seems a considerable scarcity of cash shares in this section. Steamboats have also shared in the general improvement, and after business at \$17 and \$17 1/2, there are buyers at \$17 1/2. Star Ferries are on offer at \$20.

OILS.—Shells are unchanged at 107/6 nominal. Langkats have improved on buying from the North and are now wanted at Tls. 144. Ural Caspians are unaltered at 52/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—A small business only has taken place in this market. Sales of China Sugars are reported, at \$23. Malabons are on offer at \$29.

MINING.—Market has been stagnant and prices are quite unchanged on the week.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A strong demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks has improved the price to \$117, and probably a little more could be got. There is a notable absence of cash shares in both Docks and Kowloon Wharves, which latter show a good advance at \$82 buyers, business having been done at \$82 and \$83. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 72 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This section has been quiet and prices show little change. Centrals are in demand at \$69. Hotels are on offer at \$94, and Hamphreys at \$90. West Points are quoted at \$85 nominal and Lands at \$83.

CORRO MILLS.—Prices are better all round and there is a fair demand from Shanghai. We quote Ewos at Tls. 155, Kung Yiks at Tls. 134, Yangtzepeos at Tls. 54, and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 115 (ex div. of Tls. 6), all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There has been no great activity in this market. Cements were done at \$7.25, but have since weakened to \$7.10. Tramways have improved to \$6. Dairy Farms have been done at \$21. China Lights are offering at \$44, and Providents at \$74. Peak Trams can be had at \$23, and Watsons at \$5.00. Other quotations are nominal at prices mentioned in our list.

MEMO.—Next Settlement day, 29th October.

WHY HE DECLINED.

The dinner had been a great success, the wine excellent. "Try another glass," said the host.

For a moment the visitor hesitated, and then abruptly declined.

"Do try another glass, I will open another bottle," insisted the host.

"No, thank you," said the visitor, graciously.

"Come, come, do let me open another bottle," the visitor declined very firmly, and took his departure.

After the door had closed the wife of the host turned upon her genial husband.

"Why ever did you insist upon his having another glass when you knew you would have to open the last bottle of wine, and after I had kicked you under the table a dozen times?"

"My dear," said the husband, "it was not me you kicked."

"Every speaker makes just one more argument in favour of conscription," Boston Transcript.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S

SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.50 PER SUIT.

WHITE AND COLOURED "VIYELLA"
IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[122]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS

IN

MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will Remove on TUESDAY 9th October, 1917, from the present premises No. 11, Queen's Road Central, to No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. [1123]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of 118 Marks per £100, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 6th October, 1917.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PHILIP, L. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.F.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 6th October 1917. [1124]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE, as from October 1st, converted our Business into a China Company, under the name of:

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD., H. E. ARNOLD. [1112]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised the following Gentlemen to sign for Procurement for our Company:

J. S. COOPER, Shanghai.
J. A. MOORE, Shanghai.
W. HARRIS-PENNER, Hankow.
A. J. COOPER, Hankow.
F. N. BELL, Canton.

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. [1113]

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as MERCHANT, GENERAL EXPORTER and IMPORTER and COMMISSION AGENT from 1st October, 1917, under the name and style of JOE MORAES & CO., JOE MORAES, 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1117]

THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed AGENTS of the "GLEN" LINE, LTD. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents, "GLEN" LINE, LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1037]

SS. "SUICAL."

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUICAL," ON W.O.S.S. Co. [1114]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917. [1111]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES CLOSE for the HARBOUR RACE at 6 P.M. on 8th inst. to HON. SECRETARY, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, [1118]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Charter Road.

By Order, T. F. ROUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Flat or Bungalow, middle level or Peak district. State full particulars. Address—Box 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1121]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSZ of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 12546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CASANOVA DE LERAZO (deceased), late of Mexico, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Beams in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yau Ma Tei service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

A. M. GALE, Secretary, Dated this 29th day of September, 1917. [1095]

G. R.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

G. R.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE FRANK.

Apply to—Box 543, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1086]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

G. R.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Option Price
1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100
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96	100	100	100	100	100	100
97	100	100	100	100	100	100
98	100	100	100	100	100	100
99	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S
DHOBIE

ITCH

CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE ITCH CURE, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago.

Signed

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

DEATH

SANDERSON.—At Eastbourne, on August 9th, R. C. M. R. SANDERSON, late of the Chinese I.M. Customs, aged 33.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH OCTOBER, 1917.

THE FINAL PHASE.

The triumph of our arms is already assured, and it only remains with us to say whether we will reap the full fruits of the tremendous sacrifices of the past three years or allow them to be snatched from our grasp by German diplomacy. That is the burden of the speeches delivered during the past few days by two front-rank statesmen of the British Empire. Speaking at a luncheon given at the Aldwych Club, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, in his new capacity as Minister of Munitions, declared that we are at this moment actually in the sternest phase of the war, and our capacity to continue the struggle remains unimpaired. As an example of our ever-growing resources, he mentioned that during the present offensive, which had lasted less than three weeks, the total tonnage of shells fired was double the total for the whole of the Battle of the Somme, although in a fortnight then our guns discharged many thousands of tons. Next year the power of our artillery would undergo another great increase. The British Empire, which the enemy knew stood between them and victory, was a force which could not be broken—a force which would be made stronger by trial and grow in intensity as the months passed. General SMUTS, addressing the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in his character as a member of the War Cabinet, stated that the spirit of the people of the Empire, after three years of the greatest strain, remained unconquerable, the magnitude of their performances increased with time, and when the last flows of this

great war came to be struck against the enemy he was sure

THE WAR.

NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

SPEECHES BY MR. CHURCHILL AND GENERAL SMUTS.

THE POLICY OF REPRISALS.

France-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OVER 3,000 PRISONERS COUNTED.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our attack over an eight mile front from the southward of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-Staden railway, northward of Langemark was completely successful. All our objectives were gained and positions of great importance were won.

Over 3,000 prisoners have already been counted.

We are now in possession of the main ridge to a point 1,000 yards to the northward of Broodseinde.

A NEW AND STAGGERING BLOW.

London, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says the new and staggering blow in Flanders was launched this morning in unsettled weather which, however, favoured us and handicapped the enemy.

Today's battle is the foundation for a further grip on the great Menin Ridge system.

The enemy was, unquestionably, fully alive to the impending attack, the only points on which he was not sure were just when and exactly where.

That the enemy is thoroughly alarmed at the development of the strategic menace to the whole of his right flank is sufficiently shown by the feverish haste with which he is hurrying up fresh troops and shuffling his reserves. Two Divisions have appeared from the Russian Front, within just few days.

GERMANS BOLT LIKE DAZED RABBITS.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Special Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

Today is already being proclaimed as one of our greatest victories since the Battle of the Marne and it really seems that the battle which has rolled onward, across the Menin ridges has gone brilliantly.

The Germans are scattered and shaken and prisoners are streaming back in hundreds. Many show no signs of fighting, but there is a large proportion of wounded officers, all of whom are very depressed and agree that it has been the disastrous day for Germany.

Never have our troops fought more superbly but another factor has contributed to the success. We forestalled a big projected attack the object of which was the recovering of Zonnebeke Ridge. No less than five Divisions had been brought into position for that purpose. It is stated that their attack was fixed for seven o'clock, and ours was launched an hour earlier and was the enemy's undoing. Our terrible curtain fire swept over the assembled masses of German assaulting Divisions and the slaughter is described as the worst in the war. Flesh and blood was unable to continue to face such an ordeal and when our attacking waves advanced the Germans in many places, were already bolting like dazed rabbits.

The answer of our "walking" wounded, to the question as to whether they saw any bodies is almost stereotyped. It is: "Only their backs, unless they were wounded."

Up the Broodseinde ridge surged waves of khaki, and that commanding spur of bitter bygone memories is once more in our hands. Our men felt they were irresistible and the officers' great difficulty was to restrain them.

The German artillery did its best to check the disaster but a thin drizzle and the narrowing of the visibility to a few hundred yards handicapped their artillery as well as ours. It was an infantry men's battle more than any previous fight since the British Army has assumed the offensive, with the rifle and machine-gun as the principal weapons.

The bayonet scarcely came into play at all for the Germans seldom allowed our lads to get to grips. Here and there they made a stout stand in their concrete works, but the oncoming defeat of their own attack before it was launched seemed to have shaken them nearly all along the line and it is reported the Germans are withdrawing their guns.

We shall probably never hear the truth with regard to the German losses on this day, but it is certain that these run into many thousands. Our casualties are again, relatively, very light.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE

LONDON, October 4th. General Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, at the weekly review of the situation this afternoon, informed a representative of Reuter that he had just heard, telephonically that Sir Douglas Haig had gained the whole of today's objectives, including a very important part of the Menin Ridge. The advance was over a front of 1,000 yards and reached a maximum depth of 2,500 yards.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

General Maurice gave the following figures in connection with the troops employed since July 31st up to date:—English, 10 per cent.; Colonial, 10 per cent.; Scottish, 5 per cent.; Irish, 6 per cent.

The respective casualties for the same period were:—7 per cent., 8 per cent., 10 per cent., and 6 per cent. of the total.

From the beginning of the year to September 30th, 51,335 German prisoners had been taken, and 352 heavy guns captured. Our total losses were 15,065 prisoners and no guns. During the same period, in all theatres of war, we had taken 72,513 prisoners, captured 470 guns and had lost 13,550 prisoners and no guns. Our greatest air success was on the Somme front, when we swamped the Germans and we had taken the initiative ever since.

Since we first began bombing we have put in double the quantity the Germans have. We initiated everything in the air and the enemy is never able to interfere with our photography or artillery. We have concentrated on the main issues.

A FIERCE WHIRLWIND OF ARTILLERY.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—The battle opened this morning with a fierce whirlwind of artillery barrage which crept on ahead of our men, the first waves of whom advanced to the front in light order so as to cover the ground rapidly.

A wounded soldier who laid in a ditch during the last battles, said that both our and the German barages passed over him, and said there was no comparison between the intensity of the two barages.

Early reports arriving from the battle front are highly encouraging. The progress is excellent and prisoners are streaming into the collecting cages.

An attempted counter-attack at Broodseinde was promptly broken up.

The German artillery is shelling certain spots very heavily but walking wounded men report that our casualties are light.

Once again the day has gone well for the British.

The Germans are now being driven beyond the zone of their long prepared positions, with the result that they have to depend more upon men and less upon their protective works, to resist the advance. As a consequence of this development of open warfare, the fighting is becoming cleaner, namely, there is more of the hand to hand element and less of chemical frightfulness.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A wireless German official report states:—Today's great English attack penetrated only a kilometre deep, between Roccapelle and Chelustelt.

Bitter fighting continues to the eastward of Zonnebeke and westward of Becelaere.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at six o'clock this morning on a wide front to the east of Ypres. Our troops are making satisfactory progress and a number of prisoners are already taken.

GERMAN ATTACK COMPLETELY FAILS.

LONDON, October 3rd. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily bombarded this morning our position between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. His infantry attempted to advance, but our artillery broke down the attack on the bulk of the front before reaching our lines. A few penetrated the barrage to the north of the Menin Road, but the infantry completely repulsed them.

Our positions remain intact.

There is a great artillery duel east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped eight tons of bombs on Tuesday. Hits were observed on three aerodromes in the Courtrai area and on a fourth near Cambrai.

We successfully attacked dumps near Douai and sidings at Roulers.

The enemy avoided our fighting planes, but attacked our long distance bombing planes to the far east of the line.

Six German machines were brought down and four driven down.

Six of our machines are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A German wireless official message states:—A powerful artillery duel all night long from Houthoult Wood to Lys increased this morning, with drum fire, Strong English attacks at the Ypres Bend developed.

LATEST CABLES.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

Paris, October 4th. A communiqué states: There were hand grenade and artillery actions on the plateau to the south of Allies.

An enemy *coup de main* was repulsed, to the west of Pommelle.

There was a very violent artillery struggle, all day long, on the right bank of the Meuse.

An attack on our trenches to the North of Hill 344 was repulsed.

Our artillery caught enemy assemblages on this region with its fire.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

Paris, October 4th. A communiqué states:—Both artillery forces are very active on the right of the Meuse.

As a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc, our aircraft bombed Frankfurt and Rastatt.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 4th. A German wireless official message states:—A French attempt to recapture positions at Hill 344 broke down.

GERMANS BEING BEATEN EVERY DAY.

LONDON, October 4th. Colonel Repington, in the *Times*, referring to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's repulse of the enemy's furious and reiterated counter-attacks, emphasises the unusually arduous conditions under which these victories have been gained.

He says that for some weeks the British armies alone have delivered great attacks and along the whole vast lengths of other Allied fronts there has been no great attack at all.

When the whole length of the Allied line is over 300 miles and we are doing the chief fighting on a front of a dozen miles, the character of the contest becomes somewhat heroic.

Although the enemy has brought up men and guns and aircraft from all the other fronts and concentrated them against us, the Germans are being beaten every day.

The Near East.

GENERAL MAUDE'S VICTORY.

LONDON, October 4th. The importance of General Maude's victory at Ramadieh lies in the fact that it was at a point where the enemy might have made a flank attempt on Bagdad.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LOSSES REDUCED.

LONDON, October 4th. A high Admiralty official has informed Reuter that more submarines were destroyed last quarter than in any previous quarter, while the Allied shipping losses for the same period were fewer than in any previous quarter, since the intensified warfare began.

SPLENDID SUBMARINE HUNTERS.

WASHINGTON, October 4th. The construction of an immense flotilla of destroyers is progressing remarkably. Naval experts expect them to be ready for duty in European waters early in 1918.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK.

LONDON, October 4th. The Admiralty announces that the warship *Drake*, commanded by Captain Radcliffe, was torpedoed on Tuesday off the north coast of Ireland.

She reached harbour and then sank in shallow water.

The explosion killed one officer and eighteen men. The remainder of the crew were saved.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN POSITION.

LONDON, October 4th. The Germans in East Africa have been driven into a much smaller area, and the enemy now only holds 230x50 miles of German East Africa.

OUR SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

MASSINDYE, October 4th. The situation in East Africa is as interesting as it is hopeful. The theatre of war is now confined to a single corner of the Colony, and the difficulty of feeding the troops, which was so great in the early campaign, has been obviated by the establishment of sea bases at Kilwa and Lindi, in close proximity to the fighting front. Mahenge, Lwale and Massassi are the only points of importance left to the Germans, and the net is daily being drawn closer around them.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

WEATHER IMPEDES AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, October 4th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Low clouds and a high west wind, on Wednesday, made aerial work almost impossible.

Four machines attempted to bomb an enemy aerodrome. One bombed its objective and two bombed other targets. Few hostile aircraft were seen.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, October 4th. According to German accounts, on the night of October 3rd, a dozen aeroplanes dropped a considerable quantity of bombs on Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other towns.

Five people were injured and one killed. The damage, generally, was slight.

An official telegram states that the object of the French attacking open towns so far from the front and containing numerous hospitals, is not clear. Such barbarity will only strengthen the German determination to persevere.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPRISALS TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Agency learns on the highest authority that the Government has decided to adopt air reprisals.

TIME OPPORTUNE FOR OFFENSIVE.

The *Times* says that the Cabinet's reprisals decision presumably means that construction is now reaching a point at which an air offensive can be undertaken without interfering with the requirements of the Army in the field. The Government's policy is not one of hurried improvisations as the result of air raids.

SPECIAL AEROPLANES ORDERED.

It is stated that the Government has ordered a greatly increased production of special aeroplanes for training purposes.

LONDON, October 4th. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed St. Denis Western, Zebrugge lock-gates, Bruges dock and Thourout railway junction. All our machines returned.

Russian Front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

MACKENSEN'S NEXT OFFENSIVE.

ODESSA, October 4th. General von Mackensen is preparing to take the offensive in the Polesin front.

ENEMY RETIRAL.

LONDON, October 4th. A Russian wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery firing in the Jacobstad region. The enemy retired and then advanced towards the trenches north-west of Sotip, on the Roumanian front, and took up a more favourable position.

The Balkans.

THE SALONICA FRONT.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN ACTION.

LONDON, October 4th. A British Salonika message says:—Our aeroplanes carried out a most successful raid on an extensive scale, bombing camps and dumps on the Balashitza plateau and using their machine guns in scattering troops. We brought down a hostile aeroplane.

Our cavalry drove out enemy detachments from Jenimah, south of Seres, and destroyed an observation post.

Italian Front.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, October 4th. An Italian official message says:—We broke up repeated enemy attacks on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele.

General.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

MELBOURNE, October 5th. An early restoration of normal industrial conditions, throughout the Commonwealth, is now assured.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINERS. WORK RESUMED.

SYDNEY, October 5th. Most of the coalminers in New South Wales resumed work, yesterday.

GERMANY IMITATES THE TANK.

LONDON, October 4th. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the Germans are experimenting with a tank, fitted with a beak to assist it in crossing trenches. A small conning-tower for observation purposes projects from the roof. The armour comes well down, protecting the caterpillars. It carries a three-inch gun and two machine-guns.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURE ADMITTED.

LONDON, October 3rd. Mr. Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking at Edinburgh, said that, regarding man-power, the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Army, henceforth, would be dealt with exactly the same way in relation to the whole field of man-power and strategy. It would no longer be possible to say that the Army would be allowed to seize men as it pleased. The departments were now definitely co-ordinated and it was their function to transfer from civil employment not of primary importance, even from the Army and Navy, such numbers of men as the War Cabinet declared were necessary. He would be no party to industrial compulsion. For the great transferences of labour required it was proposed to utilise the Trade Unions for trade unionists and the Employment Exchanges for others. Men and women were now enlisted as War Workers and War Work Volunteers. No man would lose by the transfer. Enemy aliens would not be allowed to grow fat at the expense of men serving the country. Every enemy alien, regardless of age, would be required to undertake work of national importance, under the Ministry, or otherwise, be interned. Regarding neutral aliens, he hoped to get large numbers to undertake such work. It was not the present intention to raise the military age, but it might be necessary later. Meanwhile the Army required as many volunteers between the ages of thirty and fifty as it could get.

REGULATION OF MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WAGES.

LONDON, October 4th. The Press Bureau announces that the Shipping Controller has established a Conciliation Committee at whose invitation representatives of shipowners and seamen have been discussing the possibility of a standard national rate of wages and machinery to regulate the supply of men and conditions of employment. The Ministry is satisfied regarding the expediency of national rates and is prepared to create the necessary machinery and confidently hopes that an agreement by all parties will be reached for the fullest co-operation in all matters affecting the personnel of the mercantile marine.

AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

TORONTO, October 4th. Lord Northcliffe, addressing the Canadian Club, said the general preparations for war in the United States were on a scale commensurate with her size, but he did not think that the Americans visualised the necessities of shipping and the transportation of men to France. They would have to build at least six million tons to cope with that.

THE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, October 4th. Yesterday's export order does not involve a new policy, but is merely an extension of the principles which have been followed up to the present, by the Allies. The object is to require export licences of all goods alike destined for Holland and Scandinavia, with the exceptions mentioned, thus enabling the authorities to control the whole of the export trade uniformly, and direct the flow of certain unimportant classes of goods exported from licences.

THE PLIGHT OF COUNT LUXBURG.

BERN, October 4th. Count Luxburg, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a safe conduct to Germany, has asked permission to reside at a farm in the interior. The Government has refused and no train or ship will be placed at his disposal. It is reported that he will leave, by automobile, for Chile.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

LONDON, October 4th. The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been made Grand Master, and Lord Lansdowne the Chancellor, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DENMARK FEELS EFFECT OF BLOCKADE.

COPENHAGEN, October 4th. Owing to the stoppage of supplies of raw material, consequent on the stricter blockades, unemployment has greatly increased, and numbers of factories have closed down.

The Government has introduced a Bill for the national relief of the unemployed. The estimated expenditure is £350,000, and the Bill provides for feeding and lodging, with special grants to large families.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, October 4th. A Coalition Government is not likely, as the Right opposes the Left's demands for Constitutional reform.

CANADIAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

OTTAWA, October 4th. Colonel Ballantyne, the prominent Montreal Liberal who took a battalion overseas, has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works.

WEST AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

PERTH, October 4th. It is probable that the State of parties will be: Ministerialists, 32; Official Labourites, 16.

THE PEACE CAMPAIGN.

AUSTRIA FEARS WAR REVENGE.

AMSTERDAM, October 4th. Count Czernin, speaking at a banquet at Budapest, said:—Now that we have dispelled the idea that Austria-Hungary is a moribund State and shown that we are thoroughly sound, we can rely on a recognition of our vital needs in Europe. Until then it was impossible to surrender the protection of our armaments. Now we and our Allies are in a position to lay down our arms and submit future conflicts to arbitration. He proceeded to urge the necessity of general obligatory international disarmament, for otherwise military necessities would be incomparably greater than in the past and the burden of the nations intolerable. Regarding naval disarmament, however, narrow ideas must be accepted. There must also be guarantees against an economic war of revenge.

Count Czernin ridiculed the idea of indemnities for the devastation of *hinterland* countries unless the latter were prepared to reciprocate in regard to the destruction of Galicia, East Prussia, the *Donau*, Turkey and the German Colonies, but the *hinterland* were gradually abating their claims and these would also probably be eventually abandoned. "We do not need territorial guarantees," he said, and we can renounce the enlargement of Austria-Hungary provided the enemy completely evacuate our territory. But let none imagine that this moderate programme of ours will hold good for ever. If our enemies compel us to continue the war, we shall revise our programme and demand compensation in one not very optimistic regarding the readiness of the *Entente* to conclude peace on the above basis, but our hour has come for guaranteeing the free and peaceful development of Austria-Hungary.

THE POPE'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, October 4th. That the Pope is continuing his peace campaign is evident from the constant reference in Italian Catholic organs to the activities of His Holiness.

It is asserted, on the one hand, that the Pope is forwarding the reply to the *Entente* in the form of a *motu proprio*, actually offered to act as mediator in opening conversations with Germany on the subject of Belgium.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Pope continued himself to transmitting his reply to the *Entente* without comment. There is no doubt entertained in London that Austria-Hungary is awaiting the Press to keep the question of negotiations on the subject of Belgium in the forefront.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

OUR CAPACITY TO WAGE WAR.

LONDON, October 4th. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, continuing his speech (reported yesterday), said that it was too soon to say that submarine had been defeated. We do not know in what novel form it may be renewed or how soon the counter-measures against those novel forms may become effective, but it is not too soon to say that the second great German submarine campaign against these islands, which is the vital factor against which all else stands on a different footing, has been checked and even repulsed. It is not too soon to recognise the immense exertions of our sailors and the Admiralty in coping with the great difficulties of the situation. Our capacity to wage war is unimpaired, and the submarine has been powerless to affect it. The reserves of food in this country are far greater than at the beginning of submarine and the great resources of our islands have not yet been realised. If the war is prolonged, our armies next year will be stronger and better supplied than ever. On the Somme our artillery fired in a fortnight many thousands of tons of shells. During the present offensive of under three weeks the tonnage of shells fired doubled the whole of the Somme battle. Next year the power of the artillery will, despite the submarine, undergo another great increase. The Allies are united in confidence and shall not fail. But we should remember the confidence shared by the Germans. Hence the desperate efforts to terrorise cities. Hence their efforts to drive back our soldiers. They know that the British are the vital factors in the war and that this Empire stands alone between them and victory. The Empire is a force which cannot be broken, a force which will be made stronger by trial and grow in intensity as the months pass.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, October 4th. The Conference has decided not to dissolve until the Provisional Government is established.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, October 4th. The Russian Press Bureau issues a statement from the Main Headquarters, summarising the military situation. It declares that the doubt expressed in the Allied Press regarding the possibility of Russia accomplishing her duty as an Ally is unjustifiable. It quotes figures showing the disposition of the enemy forces facing the Russians, from which it appears that the enemy, particularly the Germans, is actually more numerous than before the Revolution. Enemy artillery has similarly been largely reinforced. The difficulties on the Caucasian Front are emphasised, where the Cossacks have to fight hostile Kurds as well as Turks. The communication says that the combative spirit of the Russians already manifesting itself on the Northern Front leads to the hope of a possibility of the regeneration of the Army in the future.

PERSECUTION, October 4th.

It is reported that the former Imperial Family has been allocated a residence in a monastery near Tobolsk.

(Continued on page 6.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.
PARLIAMENT AND THE SALE OF
TITLES.FINE "SCOOP" BY A LONDON
JOURNAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 13th.

A MAGNA CHARTA FOR THE WORKERS' CHILD.

Mr. Fisher's educational reforms as submitted to the House of Commons are going to be opposed by members who profess to speak for the industrial world. But the Bill is not intended for the acceptance of the working classes; it will be imposed upon them. It is a Magna Charta for the worker's child from babyhood till he (or she) is old enough to engage in the battle of life. It is designed upon lines that will give equal opportunities to all, and enable even the most heavily handicapped

To break their birth's invidious bar,
And seize the skirts of happy chance,
To grapple with their ill star,
And breast the waves of circumstance.

The half-time system is to be abolished. Nursery schools are to be established for children under five years of age, for, as Mr. Fisher says, sleep and play are far better for little ones than lessons, and it is a mistake to put them under an educational regime for which they are quite unfitted. No child under twelve will be employed for profit, nor under fourteen except with proper safeguards. By this means the exploitation of child labour will be prevented. Continuation schools are to be formed for boys and girls up to the age of eighteen. The broad aim in view is to give children instruction in the subjects which make for mental development in the best sense, and, moreover, to equip the older pupils with technical knowledge suitable for the vocation they intend to adopt.

THE POOR RELATION OF POLITICS.

It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Bill before it finally emerges from Westminster. Somehow an evil luck seems to dog the footsteps of educational reformers. Mr. Balfour's Bill in 1902 was mutilated owing to religious controversy till the interests of the child and of the nation seemed to be lost in the dust and turmoil of warring creeds. It is hoped that Mr. Fisher's effort will not be wrecked by forces inimical to educational progress if only for the reason that this progress is a necessary measure of national reconstruction after the war. Education has never had the recognition to which it is entitled. School teachers are among the poorest-paid brain workers in the land, with no social status to speak of. The other day when more accommodation was required in Whitehall it was the Education Department which had to make way, being huddled off to Kensington. And when Mr. Fisher introduced his proposals last Friday the burning interest which the politicians take in the subject was indicated by an attendance of just over a bare quorum of forty members. At Westminster education is like a poor relation whom nobody wants.

CHINA IN THE WAR.

English newspapers have begun to devote more attention to affairs in the Far East. The recent internal crisis in China has stimulated interest in men and matters in your part of the world. Yesterday's *Observer* contained a long article on China's entry into the war; the main purpose of the writer being to show that the adhesion of the oldest living civilisation to the cause of the Entente Powers must "enhance the moral superiority and the psychological confidence of the Allied troops." The paper also published a statement by "a high authority" who is quoted as saying that the decision of the Chinese Government will have a profound effect in the eyes of Asia, because while China is a great and ancient Power to them Germany is an upstart of whom they had hardly heard half-a-century ago. It is also pointed out that the effect on trade after the war will be very great indeed, and it is predicted that "Germany's trade position in China, which had been growing enormously, will be absolutely broken." There is, of course, nothing remarkably profound or even informative in all this; but it illustrates a point of view which is current here.

A NEWSPAPER'S "SCOOP."

The biggest journalistic "scoop" for many years has been accomplished by the *Daily Telegraph*, which obtained advance proofs of Mr. Gerard's forthcoming book on Germany. Mr. Gerard, until recently United States Ambassador in Berlin, makes astonishing revelations of what took place in Germany immediately before the outbreak of the war and afterwards. Mr. Le Sage, managing editor of the *Telegraph*, and the dozen of the London Press, having secured the rights of publication, ordered the whole MS. to be cabled from Philadelphia. Eighty thousand words telegraphed from America must have cost something like £2,500. The cost is going the rounds in Fleet-street that Lord Northcliffe, who is in the United States, has given himself a month's notice for missing the "scoop" and being beaten by the *Daily Telegraph*.

THE SALE OF TITLES.

Whenever the subject of the sale of titles comes under discussion in Parliament it occasions a good deal of mirth. This was the case the other night when Lord Selborne, a nephew of the late Lord Salisbury, politely asked for information. He took the view that it is wrong to confer a baronetcy or elevate a man to the peerage simply because he has contributed handsomely to the war-chest of his political party. But a debate on such a subject cannot be taken very seriously because, no matter what views are expressed, everybody thinks that Liberals and Conservatives are both tarred with the same brush.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TREATMENT OF DISABLED
SOLDIERS.
BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS.

The Ministry of Pensions in London last month issued the report of Lieut. Colonel Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, M.P., on the Inter-Allied Conference for the Study of Professional Re-education and other questions of interest to soldiers and disabled by the war. The conference was held at Paris from May 8/12th. The Conference met in sections, and concluded with a sitting of the full body, at which 102 resolutions were carried. The majority of these, however, says Sir Arthur, appear to be applicable to France and Belgium, and only comparatively few to conditions in Great Britain.

So far as our hospital services and methods are concerned he came to the conclusion that we had not much to learn. In one important respect the practice in France and among Belgians differs from our own. No man is discharged from hospital until his cure is complete, so far as is possible. This question, goes Sir Arthur, has been discussed frequently with the war office, who have declared that they are unable to retain men for a longer time than they are at present. Sir Arthur points out that the French and Belgian military authorities accept a larger responsibility for the disabled, and at all events profess to retain them until they require no further treatment either as in-patients or out-patients.

The greatest interest is taken in the question of training, he says, and not only are workshops attached to all the French and Belgian hospitals, but also there are large establishments specially set up for re-education. Training is compulsory in all French, Belgian, and Italian hospitals, the doctors having the principal voice in deciding what trade the man is to learn, and being guided naturally by considerations of the curative quality of various forms of manual training in each case. The man himself appears to have little voice in deciding his future. Training is not compulsory in this country, even in orthopaedic and limbless hospitals which have workshops attached. Those who have experience of these hospitals, says Sir Arthur, state that better results are obtained by allowing the training to be voluntary and by appealing to the good sense of the men.

Dealing with employment, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen says that the French have many of the same difficulties as we have, but do not possess our admirable organisation of local committees. Attention is called to the possibility of insurance companies charging higher rates of workmen's compensation insurance for disabled soldiers, since they are more likely to meet with accidents than fit men. By a recent French law an employer does not pay a higher rate for a disabled man, the difference coming out of a fund created by a special tax on all employers. This, Sir Arthur says, appears to be an admirable arrangement, facilitating the employment of wounded soldiers, which is worthy of consideration here. With regard to the scale of pensions, we are far ahead of any of our Allies, especially since the issue of the warrant. A class 1 pension in France, which corresponds to our highest degree, amounts to only 18.75 francs a week for a private, as compared with 27s. 6d. here. Again, in France pensions are not paid weekly but quarterly in arrears, an arrangement which leads to much hardship at the commencing period.

THE REALLY REMARKABLE FACT.

It would be well (says the *Morning Post*) if people in this country refrained from attaching an undue importance to the accounts of the mutiny of a part of the Russian army. And the prolonged and indefatigable endeavours of the Germans in the trenches to reduce the Russian forces from their allegiance, endeavours subtly reinforced during the whole period of the revolution and since by German emissaries in the capital, produced no effect it would be strange indeed. What is remarkable is that the Russian soldier, intoxicated by the revolutionary atmosphere and bewildered by the rush of events, has for the most part stuck to his colours.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

There are men who have "made their pile" or are otherwise blessed with superfluous wealth who hanker after a title, and some of them, it is said, are able to get what they want—for a consideration. They pay cash down and the goods are delivered. A cynic would probably find in this desire for a "handle" to one's name subject matter for a homily on the vanity of human wishes. But then vanity is, one form or another is universal. Titles have been bought and sold for centuries. Readers of Disraeli will recall the passage in "Coningsby" that we owe our English peerage to the flagrant sale of its honours by the Stuarts and the borough-mongering of the Georges. Mr. Labouchere told a story once in *Truth* of an M.P. who was approached by a member of his own party suggesting that he should have a title. "What will it cost?" inquired the blushing neophyte, who must have felt that this, in Shakespearean phrase, was having honour thrust upon him. He discovered that in the case of a baronet it was customary to "recognise" the occasion by a subscription of about £5,000 to the party funds. He refused the offer, and afterwards told his wife. "You are in the proud position," he said, "of being one of the few who have declined to be a 'My Lady.' I would, rather, be in the position of one of those who had not declined it."

MR. HENDERSON'S
EXPLANATION.
USE OF RUSSIAN TELEGRAM.

The House of Commons was crowded on August 13th with members eager to hear what Mr. Henderson had to say about the circumstances leading up to his resignation.

Before Mr. Henderson made his statement, Mr. Bonar Law made an important announcement about the attitude of the British and other Allied Governments towards the Stockholm Conference. He stated that the Law Officers had advised the Government that it was not legal for any persons resident in His Majesty's Dominions to engage in a conference with enemy subjects without a licence of the Crown duly given. The Government, he added, had decided that permission to attend the conference would not be granted, and the same decision had been taken by the Governments of the United States, France, and Italy. This announcement was received with general cheers (says *The Times*).

A few minutes afterwards Mr. Henderson entered the Chamber, and marked his resignation by taking a corner seat behind the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. He had a cool reception when he rose to vindicate his position, and although he spoke for over an hour he manifestly failed to weary the House with him.

Mr. Henderson began by attacking the Press for an unprecedented and dangerous campaign against him and the Prime Minister and his colleagues for their conduct towards him. He proceeded to narrate the circumstances of his resignation, qualified by the suggestion that the complete story of the Stockholm Conference could not be told without prejudice to the interests of the nation.

Mr. Henderson had a sharp passage of arms with the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, when he came to explain the circumstances of his visit to Paris with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He declared that his proposed visit was the subject of a consideration at a special meeting of the War Cabinet 24 hours before he left for Paris, and that he had telegraphed the Prime Minister informing him of the position. He accordingly charged the Prime Minister and his colleagues with failing to intimate to the House that the whole of the arrangements for his Paris visit were made with their knowledge. The Prime Minister retorted that all the telegrams stated was that Mr. Henderson was going to Paris with four Russian delegates, Mr. Wardle, and Mr. MacDonald. There was not a word about business. Mr. Bonar Law added that the first knowledge he and his colleagues had of Mr. Henderson's intention was through the circulation of this telegram, and that they clearly expressed their disapproval.

Coming to the specific points raised in the Prime Minister's letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Henderson denied emphatically that he had ever hinted to any of his colleagues that he was going to do other than continue the course to which he had committed himself. Moreover, no request was made that he should state the position of the Government at the Labour Party Conference. Further, if such a request had been definitely made, he would have had no alternative but to give to the Government his resignation. A little later he complained of the unsatisfactory answers which had been given in the House about his Paris visit, and actually stated that he had told his colleagues that, if his resignation was wanted on the question of Stockholm, they would have to ask for it.

Becoming more rhetorical as he neared the end of his speech, Mr. Henderson contended that, if he had had to resign before the Labour Party Conference, the vote would have been much larger. As for the Russian telegrams, he claimed that he had kept them in mind in preparing his speech for the Conference, and that he had lifted the strongest language from them to show that the Russian Government had modified their attitude. Finally, after a fling at "the Press Bureau controlled by the Prime Minister," he insisted that the last intention he had was to withhold from the Labour Conference any information which he was legally entitled to use. The few cheers that had been raised during Mr. Henderson's speech came mainly from the "pacifist" group, who openly showed their sympathy with the fallen Minister. There was the faintest murmur of approval when he sat down, and the House as a whole seemed utterly unconvinced by Mr. Henderson's argument.

TO "TURN DOWN" STOCKHOLM.

The Prime Minister was very heartily greeted on rising to reply. He spoke briefly and with restraint. He declared that it was necessary for him to add little to his letter which had already appeared in the Press. Mr. Henderson had said that he never gave any hint of any change of his intention with regard to Stockholm. All the Prime Minister could say upon that was that he had seen every member who was present at the Cabinet on the day of that discussion, and all replied that their impression was that Mr. Henderson had decided to use the whole of his influence "to turn down" the Stockholm Conference at the Labour Conference.

The second point which the Prime Minister sought to emphasize was the importance of the much-quoted telegram from the Russian Government. Did anybody imagine, he asked, that if that telegram had been read to the Conference, it would not have made a great difference? He quoted extracts from the Conference proceedings with telling effect to show that the impression left on the minds of the delegates was that Mr. Kerensky's view was that the Stockholm Conference was absolutely necessary. If his hands were to be strengthened, yet Mr. Henderson had this telegram, saying that the Russian Government had nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference, and did not read it, although the Prime Minister had asked him to do so.

Examining the general position, Mr. Lloyd George intimated that nothing could be more fatal than to hold conferences with the enemy at the very moment when

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AT THE BACK OF THE FRONT

[BY PATRICK MACGILL.]

There were three of them, lying in adjoining cots and looking very clean and comfortable after the hospital doctor had finished dressing their wounds. A nurse brought them in large mugs of tea, and bacon and eggs. The three soldiers were newly back from the great offensive and had, as they affirmed, something to show for it. One was a rather oldish man with a dark moustache and hair that was showing white behind the ears. His two mates were younger men. One belonged to the R.A.M.C. and one to the Army Service Corps.

"Where did you get it?" asked the latter, turning to the older man.

"I was well behind when I got my packet," was the reply, "I'm a pioneer. War's all mud and no medals for us."

"We're in the same boat," said the A.S.C. man. "It's work day and night, and it's mud to the axles all the way from railroad to dump. Last year the roads were not so bad for transport. Now—well you know what it is. It's all shell-holes, mine craters and muck and water. France is one big puddle up by the firing line. And the Germans have most of the roads taped."

"They know our road," said the Pioneer. "We began repairing it one evening at about seven. And we slugged at it all night, making it ready for the big guns, howitzers and such like. They are always moving up now, up and up, and some with big caterpillar engines play hell on the roads. But! You should see the ruts they make! Well, we worked repairing the road all into the next day. We were dog tired, but it's all one can do to help the boys who were going forward in front. It was in the afternoon that the Germans caught sight of us and then they began to send stuff across. A few got hit and I was one of them. But we finished the job all right. A stretcher bearer got me in. The stretcher bearers have got enough to do when there's an attack on."

"More than enough," said the R.A.M.C. man. "For hours and hours on end we kept at it. We have to see to our men and Germans as well. You should see our dressing station, a couple of poles and a ground-sheet and the enemy shelling the place and sometimes hitting our wounded and sometimes hitting their own. It makes me mad. I believe they keep a look-out for dressing stations. Anyway a lot of my mates got hit when they were carrying the wounded across the open. And our fellows work till they drop. I was helping a German in when I got shot. As far as I could judge 'twas a sniper that fired. But he was a bit out, for the bullet went through the neck of the wounded German before it touched me—I suppose the sniper did not mind. If a German is a prisoner of ours, he's not much good to them."

"Yes," said the transport man. "The Boche gunners don't mind. If they do knock out their own men once we've got them. I saw one mob of prisoners going along the road with their hands up. A German shell dropped in the middle of them. When the smoke cleared away there were able to put up their hands again. But there were a good lot more of them at first. It was the same shell that gave me my packet. But my two horses were all right, and I was sorry at leaving them there, breast deep in the mud. It was rations that were going up, and of course we never mess more than we can help over a job like that. The stuff must be got up. My mate placed me on the ground clear of the mud and got ahead with his own job as well as he could. I got helped in after a little by the Germans who had come in for trouble just as I was hit. I never saw any stretcher bearers get over a job as quickly as they did. They took me into a dressing station at the double."

"It's a funny thing how fellows like us three get knocked out behind the lines," said the Pioneer. "We have our troubles too. But I will say that the infantry deserve every honour they get and more."

"Indeed, they do," said the two other men as they lit their cigarettes.

CONCRETE'S RESISTANCE TO
SHELL FIRE.

Interesting details respecting the use of concrete for military purposes and its resistance to shell-fire are collected in an article appearing in the July issue of *The Times Engineering Supplement*. It is shown that while forts constructed of plain concrete in Belgium were a disappointment in their failure to withstand heavy artillery fire in the early days of the war, the reinforced-concrete fortifications at Port Arthur proved their efficiency in the Russo-Japanese war. The latter material has been largely adopted by the Germans for their defence works along the Belgian coast, and they have succeeded in constructing with it block-houses, from which small shells appear simply to slide off. Instances are also given of ordinary building of reinforced concrete, which have shown remarkable powers of resisting destruction by artillery.

the first step in the restoration of discipline was to prevent fraternization with the enemy on the Russian front. That was the conclusion that had been come to by the Governments of the United States, France, Italy, and Great Britain. The four Allied countries had come definitely to the conclusion that if peace terms were to be discussed they must be discussed by the representatives of the whole nation.

Mr. Asquith rounded off the episode by affirming the inconvenience and even the impossibility of a Minister's fulfilling a dual character and by paying a tribute to the resolute patriotism of Labour.

HOW MANY?

How many bilious attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful! If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, London, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is apparent then, that to be free from Biliousness or Bilious Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthy active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, in no one thing has it been more successful than in conquering or preventing biliousness. Proof of this we have from the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

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"I also recommend it for biliousness, as that trouble has also had me in its toils. I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now, having put myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Flemington, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint."

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand in time led to my liver getting out of order; I had pain and distress right through from chest to back, between the shoulder blades. Added to this, I had a fullness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles only, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right to-day. When I tell you that I suffered for 19 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup."

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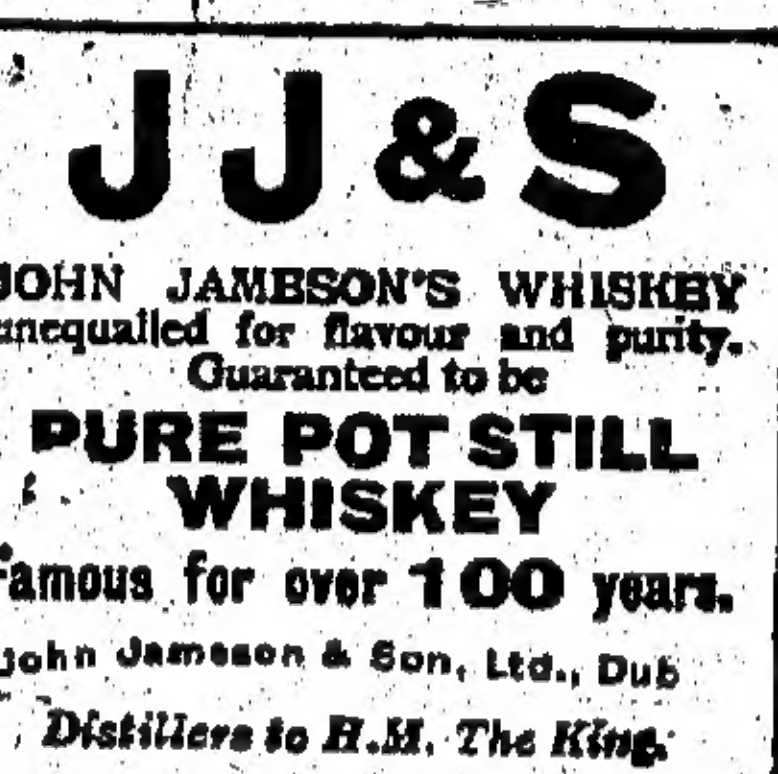


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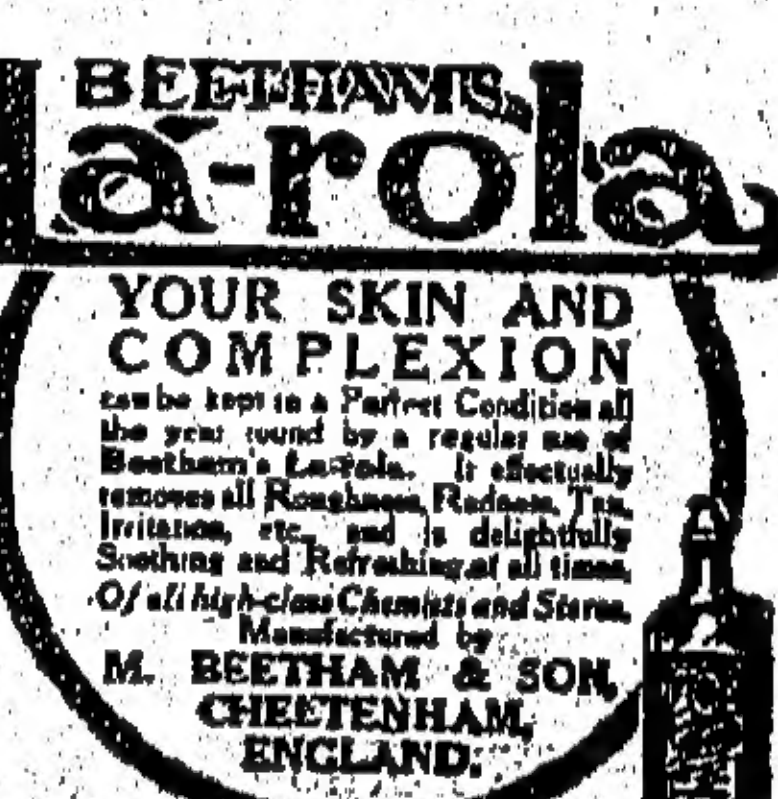
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Hongkong, 30th September, 1917. [2]

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